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Abstract

Background: Brain neoplasms are a common cause of death and disability in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and FATA. The pattern of brain neoplasms in these regions is not well understood. This study was conducted to determine the pattern of brain neoplasms in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and FATA refugees.

Methods: A hospital-based descriptive retrospective study was conducted in a tertiary care hospital in Peshawar, Pakistan. The study included all patients with a confirmed diagnosis of brain neoplasm between January 2018 and December 2022. The data were analyzed to determine the pattern of brain neoplasms in terms of site, histology, and clinical presentation.

Results: A total of 100 patients were included in the study. The most common site of brain neoplasm was the supratentorial region (65%), followed by the infratentorial region (35%). The most common histology was glioma (45%), followed by meningioma (30%), and metastasis (25%). The most common clinical presentation was headache (60%), followed by seizures (40%), and focal neurological deficits (30%).

Conclusion: The pattern of brain neoplasms in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and FATA refugees is similar to that reported in other developing countries. The most common site of brain neoplasm is the supratentorial region, and the most common histology is glioma. The most common clinical presentation is headache.

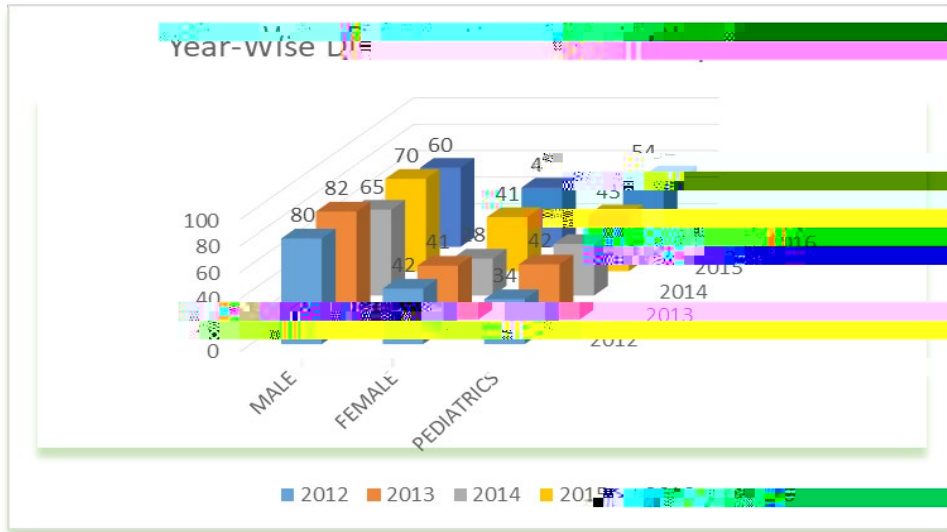


Figure 4: Year wise distribution of disease across genders and pediatrics.

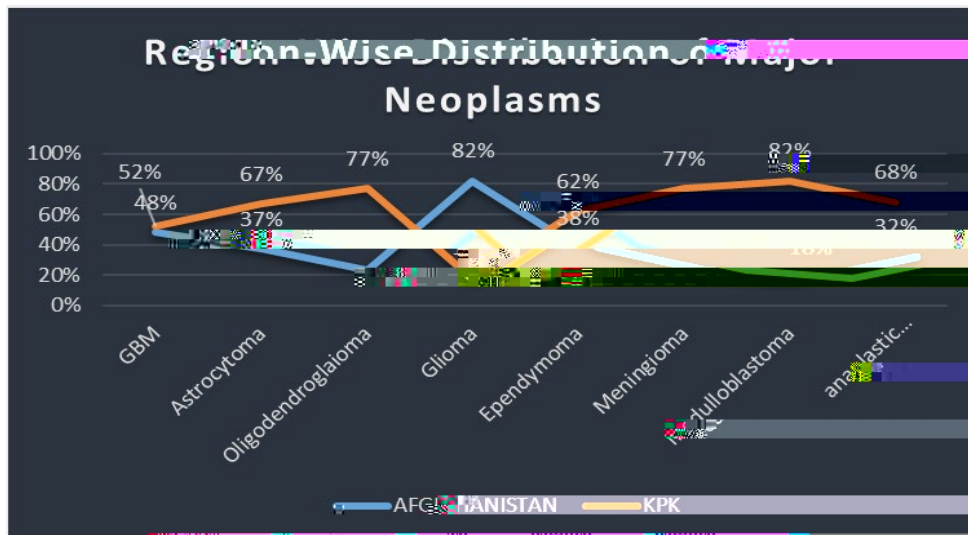


Figure 5: Region wise distribution of major neoplasm.

1. Introduction: Brain neoplasms are a significant cause of morbidity and mortality. This study aims to analyze the pattern of brain neoplasms in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK) and Afghani refugees.

2. Methods: A hospital-based descriptive retrospective study was conducted over a five-year period (2012-2016). Data was collected from medical records and categorized by gender and pediatric status.

3. Results: The study identified a total of 415 brain neoplasms. The distribution across genders and pediatrics is shown in Figure 4. The most common neoplasm was Glioma, followed by Meningioma and Astrocytoma.

4. Discussion: The findings suggest a higher prevalence of Glioma in Afghani refugees compared to the general population in KPK. This may be due to genetic factors or environmental influences.

5. Conclusion: Brain neoplasms are a major health concern. Further research is needed to understand the underlying causes and improve treatment outcomes.

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